

and new scholars, come. The sore faces are disappearing. Average number forty-five three times a week, making a total of one hundred and ten."

*School No. 3.*—"Numbers decreasing. Sore throats prevalent. One case of chicken-pox sent home. A great many extra eye cases. No heads. Visited twice a week."

*School No. 4.*—"This school is now visited once a week. Scarcely any eye or head cases. There are a great many sores and cuts and poisoned fingers. Two cases of mumps sent home."

*School No. 5.*—"First visited on May 25. There are a great many eye and head cases in the junior mixed and special departments, and there is much to be done. The head mistress of the junior mixed department is most helpful. School visited three times a week."

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## THE ORANGE VISITING NURSES' SETTLEMENT

BY MARGARET H. PIERSON

THE visiting nurse has become an established factor in the economy of nursing, and among the various centres that are coming into existence for the development of her work is one in Orange, New Jersey. This is a settlement, and the fundamental principles underlying all real settlement work will be worked out as far as possible by the residents. The head worker is a graduate of the Orange Training-School, of two years' experience in district nursing. Associated with her are two other graduate nurses of many years' experience in hospital and private nursing. The other residents are pupil nurses who come for instruction from the Training-School. Their term is for two months. The house is larger than the present need demands, hence it is possible to rent two rooms to three physicians who come for daily office hours. Two of these doctors are women, one also being a graduate of the Training-School. Rooms are rented at usual rates to graduate nurses, and one room is also converted into a School for Domestic Science, in charge of a Pratt Institute graduate. It is hoped that in time this may be developed into a school which will prove of great value to graduates and undergraduates, as well as to neighborhood classes which may be formed. The part of the house which originally was an Italian butcher shop is now an attractive reception-room, which may be rented for lectures, guild meetings, alumnae meetings, etc. By these various means

the house derives an income which pays for rent, fuel, and lighting. Another source of income is the fees paid for nurses' visits. There is a scale of prices which patients are expected to pay. Charity work is done only, but *always*, for legitimate cases. The settlement is therefore largely self-supporting. The salaries of the residents are paid from a private source, and the public will not be burdened with a "new charity." All so far is experimental, for the house was only opened in September, but the workers find the problem one of intense interest and are sanguine for the future.

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THAT man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

Such an one and no other, I conceive, has had a liberal education, for he is, as completely as a man can be, in harmony with nature. He will make the best of her, and she of him. They will get on together rarely; she as his ever-benevolent mother, he as her mouthpiece, her conscious self, her minister and interpreter.—THOMAS H. HUXLEY.

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PROF. W. O. ATWATER, who has made experiments covering the food supplied to the average poor man, as compared with the rich man's table, says:

"Investigation proves that the poor man gets a much greater real value in food for his money than does the rich man. The true nutritive properties of food on the poor man's table are much greater than of the food on the rich man's table.

"Three-quarters of the food the rich man buys is wasted. However, figures will prove that a man cannot easily live on fifteen cents a day."